

# Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XVII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, OCTOBER 7, 1899

NO. 52.

## General Mining News

Nearly 10,000 bags or about 250 tons of copper coins have been brought from India. These coins are shipped as scrap copper and are worth more at the present price of copper than their coin price.—Denver Reporter.

The mining industry in Jerome district is very active. During the past ninety days applications have been made for patents to fifteen claims in this locality, and the good work goes merrily on. When it is considered that it costs in the neighborhood of 600\$ to perfect a patent to a mine, it will be seen that Jerome people are not slow in putting money into properties of this character.—Reporter.

Calico, once the biggest mining camp in southern California, and a large producer of silver, long ago fell into decay and has now passed entirely out of existence. It is no longer known even as a school district, owing to a lack of school census children. The library and other books and records have been returned to the office of the county superintendent of schools. This state of affairs was brought about by the depreciation of silver.

The English syndicate who purchased the famous Independence mine at Cripple Creek, the property of Stratton, have stocked it at 1,100,000 shares, which they have placed on the market at 12.50\$ per share, giving the mine a valuation of 13,000,000\$. It is claimed by experts that 6,000,000\$ in ore is now in sight. Since the mine was discovered in 1891, it has yielded about 3,800,000\$, of 450,000\$ of ore each year. Mr. Stratton is said to have netted about 150,000\$ a year, or 1,500,000\$ in all.

C. E. Gunn has for some time been quietly developing the Daisy and Lilly copper claims on Pinto creek, and which have now passed the prospect stage and entered the list of producing mines. The developments consists of a tunnel 180 feet in length, two shafts, 70 and 60 feet respectively, and a third shaft 25 feet deep in good ore. Mr. Gunn recently made a shipment of ore from these mines of 15 tons and 50 pounds, which netted 1050\$. Shipments will continue.—Silver Belt.

A Michigan paper says: "At Houghton, Mich., copper production is decreasing, though 4000 men were employed less than a year ago. Opening of new mines in Arizona draws working men from the older properties. The product of unsmelted copper of the Quincy mines was less than 700 tons in July (an average of 800 had been maintained for a year previous) due to inability to find miners to get out the rock. With a total force of 1,250 employees the Quincy has at present less than 400 miners.—Ex.

Mr. Nicholas Anderson, first vice president and general manager of the St. Louis Gold Recovery company is in Tombstone, looking over the field with an eye to the erection of a large plant there if encouragement can be had in the way of securing, on reasonable terms, the large low grade dumps about that camp. To operate on a large scale, as contemplated by the company, would mean the expenditure of considerable money for plant and expense, therefore nothing will be attempted unless a sufficient number of ore dumps can be secured to warrant the step. Laboratory tests of the various dumps will be made and definite propositions will follow.—Silver Belt.

Mint Director Leach remarks that it is a thing which most persons do not seem to know, and what some miners find it hard to realize, that silver is always associated with gold. In saying "always" it is meant that the absence of this combination is so rare that these cases can almost be disregarded. There are but two or three mines on the Pacific coast out of which there is taken gold with no silver associated with it. California gold brought to the mint to be refined generally carries fifteen per cent of silver, but the Klondike gold is more heavily alloyed with silver; the usual proposition is 25 per cent of the less valuable metal. Some of the miners, after bringing out

the gold for which they have worked so hard in the icy north, are very loath to admit that so large a proportion of the gross weight or bulk is only silver.—Escondido Times.

Cecil G. Fennell is in the city today from Prescott and is stopping at the Adams. He is general manager of the Val Verde company, which owns copper claims in the Grand Canyon mining district and is erecting a 200-ton smelter on the Agua Fria, says the Phenix Herald. Mr. Fennell stated that his company proposed to continue the development of the claims upon the rim of the Grand Canyon and ship the ore to the smelter in Yavapai county, not only to obtain the copper values but also to get the rich fluxing values contained in the ore. This ore will be used to flux the base ores of the mines which will supply ore for the smelter in Yavapai county. "We have a good sized camp already," said Mr. Fennell to a Herald reporter this morning, "but its growth has just begun. I am confident that we have selected a rich field for our operations, and Arizona will be benefitted by the opening up of many claims which will be afforded a market for their produce. We will smelt ores from the McCabe and other districts adjacent to our camp. Our smelter is one of the best ever erected in Arizona, and the appliances are all modern and designed to operate at a minimum expense."

The current achievements of mining falsify the theory so widely promulgated that as gold becomes more plentiful there will be less demand for silver. Mr. H. H. Terhune, a mining engineer and metallurgist of Utah, in his appearance before the United States industrial commission, at Salt Lake City, made a statement that needs no qualification when he said "The silver mining industry was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time." His testimony could easily be verified by the experience of the miners, at least for the past two years. The fact that the total amount of production has been fairly maintained, stands as one point of confirmation, while the further statement of Mr. Terhune is sufficient for all the rest, when accompanied by an explanation which becomes necessary only to those who are disconnected from the practical part of the business. He said: "There is more profit in operating silver mines now, with silver at 60 cents, than there was a few years back, at 90 cents an ounce." The explanation made by Mr. Terhune is thoroughly in accord with the experience of the Colorado silver producer. The compensating conditions, he explained, were the cheaper methods of working the ores, and the cheapening of mining supplies. The improvements in machinery have been rapid within the past few years, reducing expenses and the cost of production, and enlarging the field of labor, while new methods of mining and the more economic treatment of ores, making it profitable to work ores of low grade, make up a large part of the difference between the former and present prices of the metal. We need only to add that silver mining, while in itself maintaining the substantial profits set forth, is attended by increased values in gold, and the presence of other metals which were formerly ignored, but now form an important part of the product.—Mining Reporter.

### Stratton's Big Luck.

W. S. Stratton, whose Independence mine has done so much to make Cripple Creek, Colo., famous and which he sold last January to the Venture Corporation, Limited, of London, for 5,500,000\$ is the owner of another bonanza, and which is stated to be bigger than the Independence. A special dispatch to the Denver Times from Colorado Springs gives the following account of it:

"It has been generally supposed that the Independence was Mr. Stratton's only holding of importance in the district and that his practical retirement from the Independence meant his winding up of affairs in the district.

Such is not the case. Mr. Stratton has another bonanza up his sleeve and has said to his intimate friends that the new property is infinitely richer in prospect and promise than the Independence.

"The new property is the John A. Logan on Bull Hill. For some time the mine has not been worked very systematically, but recent developments warrant Mr. Stratton in going ahead with the work in earnest. The John A. Logan is the deepest mine in the Cripple Creek district. The shaft has been sunk 1,200 feet. The last 100 feet of the shaft is in ore, much of it a very high grade. The best reports from the property show that the ore vein is twenty-five wide and of a richer quality than has been found in the Independence.

"Mr. Stratton will give his attention to the direction of work on the property and has told his friends that he has no regrets over the sale of the Independence, as he has a property now which will be a greater wealth producer than the Independence has ever been."

### A Bonanza Ranchman.

When J. Addison Addicks, the Delaware millionaire, came to Arizona last summer to make an extensive trip over a large portion of Northern Arizona, and it has now leaked out that he proposes to buy 1,200,000 acres of land which is owned in alternate sections by the Santa Fe road and the

government.

Mr. Addicks, if he makes the purchase, negotiations for which are now pending, will fence in his possessions. The land lies in the northern portion of the territory and contains, aside from rich grazing land, large deposits of mineral and industrial stone. The mineral will be developed, but the principal business to be carried on will be ranching. Prof. George A. Treadwell was with Mr. Addicks on his journey in Northern Arizona, but the professor was interested only in the mineral portion of the country.

If Mr. Addicks makes this purchase he will be the owner of the largest ranch in the world. He will excel in acreage Donald Grant, who is the owner of the famous Venezuelan ranch of 1,000,000 acres.—Phenix Herald.

The land mentioned above embraces all the Santa Fe Pacific land lying on the south side of their track from Walnut station to Ash Fork. The deal has been going on for the past year, but it is supposed that it will be consummated during the next three months.—Flagstaff Sun.

### Conditions That Lead to Crime.

Good living will not make an honest man of a rascal, but it will save many a man from becoming a rascal. Virtue is more dependent on comfort than on integrity. Men of weak impulses may walk the way of honesty as long as it is not too rocky or the grade is not too hard, but when the way is hard and

toilsome and a smooth cut leads through the debatable land of morality, they will soon turn aside.

Hard times increase poverty, and poverty adds to crime. Prison statistics establish the truth of this proposition. A case in point is furnished by a report of the Iowa state penitentiary, where the convict population has largely fallen off in the last year. Though the total population of the state is larger now than it was in the "hard times" period of 1893, the number of convicts on hand is far less than it was then.

When men are at work and getting three meals a day, they are less likely to get into trouble than when they are idle and without the means of living. This is a common sense proposition that the state should not lose sight of when dealing with the problem of controlling the criminal element. Crime is but too often an expression of poverty's demand for the right to live.—Albuquerque Citizen.

A table giving the assessment of patented mines in Arizona and the improvements thereon, shows Yavapai has 299 patented mines, the largest number of any county in the territory. Cochise comes second with 236, Pima is third with 152, and Mohave fourth with 99. Yavapai's total assessment of mines and improvements is 953,000\$, Cochise coming next with 564,007\$, Apache, Coconino and Navajo counties have no patented mines within their borders.

## A Government Inquiry

is being made by the United States Senate Food Commission into the matter of food adulteration, now so prevalent.

Twice before the United States Government has made inquiries as to the ingredients and quality of the baking powders of the market.

Each time the government report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder of highest leavening strength, a grape cream of tartar powder of sterling worth, and absolutely pure and wholesome.

This is very gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

All tests, official and practical, prove Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be an economical, healthful and dependable article.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
CHICAGO.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid whose use in food is dangerous.